

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1911.

BEST WISHES TO DEACON HEMPHILL.

Eighteen months ago, Major J. C. Hemphill, the deacon of the editors of these United States, transplanted himself, for he could not be supplanted by another, and moved his chair and pen from Charleston to Richmond. For a year and a half this city has laughed and smiled with Mr. Hemphill, as he gave his judgment on men and measures at home and abroad. During that all too short a period the Major has made for himself personal friends all through this State and city, and has preserved undimmed the reputation which he built up in the city by the sea.

Never in the history of the United States have papers been more widely known and editors less so than today. Out of the rank of editorial writers only two names have emerged as types of the best that the school of personal journalism has produced. Those names are Waterson and Hemphill. Each has his own style; each his own point of view. They seldom agree with each other; they often disagree with the public; but the charm of humor, the attractiveness of vigor, the mastery of courageous conviction have gained for both of these great writers a personal following and a general reputation that sets them above all other editors in America.

The Times-Dispatch has enjoyed to the full the pleasure of an association with Major Hemphill. We were delighted when we were able to secure his services, and we part from him with every good wish for his success on the Charlotte Observer, in which paper he has acquired a large financial interest. And there is this bright lining to the cloud—that though Richmond and Charleston have each had to lose the brightness and charm of Major Hemphill's writings, yet his very travels and sojournings in those two cities will but serve, now that he has moved to North Carolina, to strengthen the bond between the Carolinas and Virginia.

The South is coming to its own. The cotton and cotton mills of South Carolina, the lumber, tobacco and cotton mills of North Carolina; the coal and iron, the manufacturing and the merchants and bankers of Virginia are all lined up together in one great and successful movement to rebuild and re-establish the dominance of the South on a basis that cannot be destroyed. In this effort the papers play a most important part, for they carry from section to section the story of how the battle goes, and encourage the fighters as they recount each new success.

It is no small thing to have one who has been a large part in such efforts speak to the readers of three States with authority and with power, and if Virginia had to lose Major Hemphill, we can wish nothing better for ourselves and for the South than that he should make his dwelling place in North Carolina. To Charlotte he will carry his kindly humor, his wide outlook, his invincible optimism and his courageous convictions. That city will be enriched by his coming, but Richmond will not wholly lose him. From feast to feast we shall look for and welcome him back, with his North Carolina friends, just as Richmond and the Major were welcomed in the Old North State on a certain memorable occasion. Meanwhile in his new field The Times-Dispatch wishes him all success and Godspeed now and always.

AT REVOIR.

Nothing better could be said of Richmond, than that it is a great city given to hospitality. Nothing better could be said of its people than that they are a great people, the most of whom and the best of whom are mindful of strangers. Nothing better could be said of the State of Virginia than that it is the most glorious of American Commonwealths, and that it is not bowed the neck to Baal. A sojourner here for a brief space would pay his tribute of respect and affection to all who have made him feel at home, who have sweetened his life with their gracious courtesy, who have broadened his vision by their larger view of the only things that are essential, who have strengthened his belief that "the kingdom of God is within you."

JACKSON AS HE WAS.

Mrs. Russell Kelley, of New York, who is a niece of the Hon. Anthony M. Kelley, has been kind enough to give us the following extract from her uncle's book, "In Vincula," in which that splendid man speaks as follows of Sheridan, the Scourge of the Valley, and Stonewall Jackson, Lee's great Lieutenant, who is just now the subject of much discussion in the newspapers:

"Sheridan boasts, with a ferocity which will forever blacken his name to the judgment of impartial history, upon the non-combatant population. I have never before read an official report in civilized war in which so great a parade is made of vandalism. The barns and stacks of grain destroyed afford him obviously far more pleasure than his captures either of soldiers or of prisoners of war. What a crop of hay this conqueror of Grant's is sowing!"

HUSTING THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Wickersham does not approve the plan suggested for the dissolution and reorganization of the American Tobacco Company. He is still "playing politics" to the galleries and the galleries are not as full as they used to be. The question is admittedly a very hard one to handle. Of course, the Tobacco people are trying to get the best terms possible from the Government, and have proposed a plan which should not be adopted without careful examination; but it would seem that the conditions laid down by the Attorney-General do not meet the requirements of the situation unless it really be the purpose of the Government to appropriate the property of the Trust, lock, stock and barrel.

THE WICKERSHAM IDEA IS NOT WITHOUT MERIT HOWEVER.

He is "busting"

upon the devastation he has inflicted upon the non-combatant population. I have never before read an official report in civilized war in which so great a parade is made of vandalism. The barns and stacks of grain destroyed afford him obviously far more pleasure than his captures either of soldiers or of prisoners of war. What a crop of hay this conqueror of Grant's is sowing!"

"How different this story of robbery and organized plunder from the glories with which the immortal Jackson illumined every hillside of that long and marvelous story he written! Is there no one with the genius to comprehend, and the bookcraft to do justice to that wondrous episode in this wondrous war—unparalleled save in the dazzling marvels of The Campaign in Italy?"

"Who will tell, in language worthy of the subject, how, with few thousand infantry, poorly equipped with everything but valor and leadership, that illustrious captain swept away after army out of the field, defying numbers, annihilating distance, despising labor, regardless of odds, fairly reveling in the gaudia certaminis—preferring to die, it would seem, three armies to fight at the same time, that the glorious boys might not rust with idleness. Brave as 'Lion Heart,' modest as Sidney, in action as impetuous as Ney, in counsel cautious as Fabius, reticent as Wellington, not a meadow or mountain top in all that lovely Valley that is not alive with tribute to the matchless chieftain, and yet, 'history' hardly accords his grand campaign a paucity page; and his name, which woke the echoes of the mountains, seems doomed to find no more enduring monument than the ephemeral record of rusty pamphlets, or the fading traditions of the camp fire!"

It does not matter what the writers of the present day may say about Jackson, this estimate of Judge Kelley will stand forever as the true measure of the man: "Brave as 'Lion Heart,' modest as Sidney, in action as impetuous as Ney, in counsel as cautious as Fabius, reticent as Wellington, magnetic as Napoleon." The men who fought with him knew him. As for the rest it does not matter.

LAFE YOUNG'S GOOD ROAD.

Lafayette Young, publisher of the Des Moines Capital, and for a brief period United States Senator from Iowa, and a likely candidate for reelection, is also President of the Iowa Good Roads Association. Without saying anything to his detriment as a statesman, it would seem that the people of Iowa could not do better than to keep him at home to publish his paper and work on the roads. His real claim to fame does not rest on anything he accomplished while he was in Washington, but upon his having projected and carried through the project of building a great highway across the whole State of Iowa. It is called the "River to River Road," and extends from Davenport, on the Mississippi River, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, a distance of 250 miles. It is a "dirt road," was built last year, has been kept in good condition by dragging, and is better this year than it was last year.

In the fall of 1909 the highways in Iowa were the worst in the world, or at least the people thought they were. They were afraid of taxation, they could not see how they could stand any increase of their burdens of this sort; but when Lafe Young raised the cry, "The Best Dirt Road that can be made by draining and dragging, without additional taxation," they all "came in on the hit." Governor Carroll called for a convention of those who were interested in the subject and 2,000 delegates flocked to Des Moines, and a plan of building a road from river to river was adopted. The plan was based on the road officers of an unbroken line of townships from one side of the State to the other, improving and maintaining the section of road lying inside their several township borders, "live men were secured in each county, with the result that 'before you could say Jack Robinson' the thing was done. Farmers living along the road agreed to drag the highway every rain and receive under the State drag law the sum of 50 cents the mile traveled by the drag. Grades were built up, wet places were drained and hundreds of road drays were set to work, and Iowa has to-day one of the best highways in the country. It is, as we have noted, 250 miles in length, passes through Des Moines, the State Capital, a dozen cities with a population of from 5,000 to 25,000, thirty small towns and 'villages and immediately on the line of the road, or within easy reach of it, there are over 2,000 farmhouses.

What Senator Young has accomplished by this easy method other Senators in other States could accomplish in the same way. This is one of the questions that will engage the attention of National Highways Convention when it meets in Richmond on November 20. It is a subject that should concern every man in the country. Senator Young hopes to be at the Convention. There will be hundreds of others who have proved that good roads would do more for the people than the destruction of the trusts or the building of the Panama Canal.

EVADING THE MIDDLEMAN.

Chairman Yeakum, of the "Frisco Railroad, published a table not long ago showing the difference in food prices on the farm and in the kitchen. Here is the table:

Eggs	.....\$ 17,255,000	\$ 28,750,000
Rice	.....1,325,000	3,191,000
Cabbage	.....1,325,000	5,124,000
Onions	.....821,000	1,924,000
Milk	.....22,912,000	48,550,000
Potatoes	.....3,425,000	60,000,000
Meat and poultry	.....219,427,000	391,000,000

Out of every dollar that the consumer pays, the farmer gets just 11 cents. The remaining 89 cents goes to the agencies that transport the food, prepare it for sale and deliver it at the consumer's door.

Such facts as these have caused Commissioner Weatherly, of the Birmingham Commission, to take a firm stand for a market place where the farmer and the consumer can be brought face to face, with nobody standing between them. In Des Moines and in other cities where the open market for farmers' wares has been tested prices have been reduced to the consumer about 50 per cent, while the farmer gets more for his products.

One thing is certain, and that is that an addition of 50 per cent, between the farm and the kitchen is too much on food articles. When the farm is within easy reach of the city, the consumer and the farmer should be brought together, and all middlemen should be eliminated.

NOISE-PROOF FLATS.

Professor Nussbaum, the German scientist, deserves the plaudits of all quiet-loving people. He is the friend of the flat dweller and the enemy of the noise nuisance. He has been making a careful study of the problem of the suppression of noise in homes. He has found out that the noise solid and tough and strong the building material, the more quickly and loudly it conveys sound. He has ascertained the fact that partition walls of tiles and cement transmit sound most and those of solid clay

least. Between the two comes the ordinary brick wall.

An experiment of the Professor showed that when a floor is covered with sand, and cork mats are spread over it, hardly any noise penetrates to the room below, but that when the cork mats were joined together by any material underneath noises are immediately perceptible.

To the inquiry as to how the sounds of the piano or violin in the neighboring apartments are to be excluded, Professor Nussbaum suggests that the ceilings be lined with a layer of zinc or lead.

If these suggestions are sound, many people will be glad to buy up lead and zinc mines to get enough ore to shut out the rag-time from the room above, or the falsetto graphophone next door.

There is a man by the name of Light, Charles P. Light, to be exact, who is now engaged in the promotion of the grand cause of good roads, and he has a son who is developing into a ready letter writer, as, for example, in a communication from him to paternal families giving an account of his progress in school, he says: "None of the girls can get those fractions. All the boys got them except a couple," and he adds that one of them "got a whipping," which does not seem to be exactly right as no account is made that any of the girls were treated in the same way. But the juice of the young man's letter is in the postscript, as follows:

"P. S.—Send me some more money. I have to pay for my bicycle out of that you gave me."

No girl ever wrote a better postscript than that.

Voice of the People

Jackson as a Soldier Saw Him.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I read with great interest the story of the distinguished General Jackson as a major-general in the West, and enjoyed equally as well her account of his military career, to which she has added her own criticisms, to which she has added her own criticisms, to which she has added her own criticisms.

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they turned upon their enemy with energy and fierceness. Jackson, in his life of Jackson, states that Jackson lost his head at the other general's head. He had been in the saddle many weeks, and nature will demand his own. General Jackson had been to have crossed the river with Franklin in his front, he would have consumed the evening driving him off.

Miss Johnston only states facts; there are explanations. General Jackson was not sentimental. Once when an officer expressed in his presence regret at seeing brave Federal soldiers in making a gallant charge, he said: "What! what! I'd kill the last one of them."

He chose icy cold weather to go to Bath and Romney to capture the thought it monstrous and insane, but he did not reason as they did. He thought it better to accomplish a purpose by the trading of a few men than to accomplish the same in good weather by having many shot to death. He could not understand the sentimentalism of the Federal soldiers, who had been there one's toes frost-bitten. But few of General Jackson's friends knew him. Whenever he was promoted they were to be attended to. He was lost by making him a major-general. "A good major-general has been lost," the service by making him a lieutenant-general, he had a sense enough to command so many more men as he had before.

The truth was that General Jackson had commanded a million of men as well as he could do in good weather. There was nothing in military life that he could not do well. Whilst he was short of General Lee as a defensive general, he was a good general in the offensive. He showed the want of defensive ability.

Perhaps Governor Letcher was the only person who knew the real Jackson. Jackson before he proved it to the world. Before he had greatly distinguished himself, Letcher said of him: "I never knew a man who knew his own mind and will make the swiftest army the battle line."

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and take courage, since in your column of the 24th. A Confederate woman comes to the front and in a last sarcasm, justly and inclusively speaks of the activity Lee Camp has displayed in his inactivity. Furthering the erection of the Confederate Memorial building, for which the State has given \$50,000 worth of land and the city \$50,000 worth of bonds. Again the sum total that has been asked what is the object? What interest does it have? How much and for what? Have the public not the right to know the status of this matter? The writer does not know the names of the trustees, but he knows the probable attitude of the Confederate Association, but he does not know the attitude of the public and the expectations of the public and the expectations of the public.

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